

THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1841.

For a new chapter of Barnaby Rudge, now published in this country, see Last Page.
For a variety of Editorial and other matter, see First Page.

It will be seen that the Fortification Bill has passed the House by the decisive vote of 142 to 66.

We ask the indulgence of our Advertising friends for this day only.

THE BANK QUESTION.—The following letter is in continuation of the discussion commenced in that we copied yesterday, and is from the same source. Having published both Mr. Ewing's and Mr. Clay's Reports, we might very well be excused from pursuing the matter farther; but this letter is so clear, so frank, so forcible in its advocacy of Mr. Ewing's plan, and so excellent in its spirit, that we copy it with hearty good will. As explained in this letter, we cannot see that the modified plan submitted by Mr. Ewing is seriously objectionable or likely to prove inefficient. If the difference effects only the power of discount, leaving the right to establish Branches or Agencies for other purposes unimpaired, we prefer this plan; for our own opinion decidedly is, as we long since avowed, *averse to granting the power to discount at all.* If the Bank were rigidly restricted to an Exchange business, buying only bills on other cities having not more than ninety days to run, we believe its profits would be increased, its risks reduced, and its usefulness trebled. Long loans may benefit individuals, but can do nothing to facilitate Exchanges or equalize the Currency.—But here is the letter:

MY DEAR SIR: The power of Congress to establish a Bank rests on two propositions.

First—That a Bank is a necessary and proper agent in the collection and disbursement of revenue.

Second—That it is a proper and useful means of regulating Commerce between the several States and with foreign nations, by furnishing Currency and Exchange.

There is no other lawful object for a Bank, because the Constitutional power extends to no other object. Revenue and Commercial Regulation compose the whole power. A Constitutional Bank, then, must be limited to these purposes.

For Revenue, a Bank is necessary.

1st. For the safe keeping of the Public Money.

2d. For its cheap transmission from place to place.

3d. For furnishing a convenient Circulating Paper Medium, equivalent to Specie, which shall be of equal and uniform value in every part of the country, and which may safely be made receivable in debts and dues to Government.

These are the uses of a Bank, as connected with the operations of Government itself, and I can conceive no others. Every one of these is provided for in Mr. Ewing's bill.

To the general Commerce of the country a Bank is useful, and in my opinion indispensable, in these respects.

1st. By dealing, on a considerable capital, in Domestic Exchanges, it keeps those Exchanges steady and at low rates. Our experience has sufficiently shown the incalculable value of a well-conducted National Institution in this respect.

2d. By issuing paper, or notes, for general currency and circulation, having a National stamp, and therefore every where of equal value, it most essentially benefits the Currency of the Country.

3d. By repressing, through the gentle and quiet means of its own circulation and its own business, the issues of local institutions, it tends to secure the whole mass of circulating paper against excess.

Now Mr. Ewing's bill gives the power of dealing in Exchange, without limits; and it gives also the power of issuing paper for circulation. In what, then, is it wanting? It wants the power of local discount, or the loaning on local notes, without the consent of the States; and the omission of this power is said to be a *surrender of a great principle.* Let us examine this. The Bank can buy and sell Exchange, and it can issue its own notes for Currency. It may deal in Exchange to the amount of many millions a year, as the late Bank most usefully did; it may receive deposits at its agencies, as well as at the Bank itself, and it may every where issue its own notes, or it may issue these notes for deposits, for specie received, or for any of its own debts. But it cannot make a local loan. It cannot establish a Branch in Wall-street, and there loan money on a note given by one Wall-street Merchant to another Wall-street Merchant; and because this power is denied, it is said a great Constitutional question is ignominiously surrendered.

That this may be a useful power—most useful to the People and the States—I fully believe; but is no respect due to that intellect which cannot perceive how this power of local lending is a National power, or how it is connected with the duties of Congress? Suppose Congress were to establish a Bank with no other power than this, viz, a power to establish an office in the State, and to loan money on notes given by one citizen of the State to another; would any body say that the creation of such a Bank was within the authority of Congress? Certainly not. If the same power then be inserted among other powers which are Constitutional, does this power thereby cease to become unconstitutional? I do not say that these questions cannot be answered by those who seem in such haste to ride, rough-shod, over the supposed opinions of the President, but I say they require clear reasoning, the use of distinct ideas, and fair exposition. They are not to be disposed of by a contemptuous sneer, and so I think the People will decide.

It is now admitted that the power of creating local Corporations, both for the purpose of loaning money, and circulating bills, does belong to the States. The States in fact exercise this power, and many of them derive a great part of their revenue from it. In the Eastern States, for example, Bank capital is taxed. This capital is employed mostly in these very local loans. To put five millions of untaxed capital into Boston, there to be used in these local loans, diminished by so much, the capital on which the State of Massachusetts levies her tax; and to that extent directly affects her public revenue. This does not prove that the power does not exist, I admit; but it shows that there are considerations connected with the subject, which wise and moderate men ought to respect. I will not conceal my opinion, that the power may be defended on the ground of its being necessary to the efficient execution of the other powers, but I could never put it on any other ground than that, and have always been aware that strict interpreters of the Constitution insist that this mode of raising money is dangerous, as it attaches one incidental power, raised by argument, to another incidental power, previously raised by argument, and thus may run on indefinitely, till it draws along all sorts of powers in its train. My own opinion is, however, that whatever is necessary must be taken to be granted.

This brings us back at once to General Harrison's ground, and calls upon us to decide whether this is necessary. Now there are those who think it is not, and therefore think that its exercise cannot be justified, or, if it be, that objections from the States, or many of them, are not to be expected; and therefore that the difficulty may in that way be avoided. On this last point, the probability of the States objecting, or not objecting, I know nothing which can enlighten your own opinion; but for myself, notwithstanding I foresee some embarrassment, I fully believe, that if the Whig party choose to take up the matter, energetically, they can carry it through, and put the Bank into successful operation, in a few months. But while they continue to differ, and to discuss their differences, while some adhere to what they call (erroneously I think,) principle, and others exert themselves, but are obliged to exert themselves without the aid of their brethren, for what they think *practicable and allowable*, while one says he is of Paul, and another that he is of Apollus, not only does time run on, leaving nothing done, but a wily and reckless adversary is breaking in upon our ranks, and is very likely to be able to thwart every thing.

Union, decision, and energy, are all indispensable. But Union is first. If we will but unite we can form decisive purposes, and summon up our energies. But how can we rally one set of friends against another set of friends? Of what use are decision and energy in our family dissensions? My dear sir, there is but one path out of this labyrinth. That is, but one remedy for the urgent necessities of the country, but one hope of the salvation of the Whig party; it is Union, immediate Union. Let us try such a Bank as we can agree upon, and can establish. If it fails for want of any particular power, then the necessity for such power will have been ascertained and proved, and Congress will meet again in the Winter, with power to revise their own work. The season is advancing, and the weather is hot—but nothing—nothing should induce Congress to rise, leaving this great work wholly undone.

Yours with very best regard.

THE CASE OF McLEOD.—We learn with pleasure from the last Oneida Observer that the Counsel for McLeod have finally decided not to prosecute further their appeal, but to submit their case at once to a Jury. On their application, the Supreme Court has granted a change of venue from Niagara to Oneida County; so Mac will remain in custody at Whitesboro and be brought to trial at the September term. This is as it should be. It is now pretty well understood that Alexander McLeod was not engaged in the Burning of the Caroline, but that his brother Angus was, and has been mistaken for him.

THINGS AT WASHINGTON.

The following letter from an observer at Washington is most welcome, though we have seen fit to omit all that portion of it, which recounts the history and state of the Bank question. We think even the writer will agree with us that this subject has been more clearly elucidated in the letters we copy from the Commercial.

Ed.
Six weeks of the Session have elapsed. Nothing has been done in the Senate but *jaw over* the Bank bill. The House, after the folly exhibited in their organization, have done well. They have passed upon the Pay bill, the Harrison bill, the Land bill, the Loan bill for the District, the Ordinance bill, Loan bill, and have now before them, and will soon act upon, the Fortification and the Home Squadron bills. The Tariff, Bankrupt and Bank bills are under consideration in Committees. Neither of these bills will be acted upon successfully this Session, and it is doubtful, even, if the Land bill pass the Senate. This synopsis of the business, and the probable results, will no doubt strike many of your readers unexpectedly; yet I assure you, it would be no difficult thing for a discerning man to ascertain that things in Washington are taking a somewhat new shape. President Tyler will never sign a Bank Charter which does not give the States power to exclude Branches.—Mr. Clay is equally opposed to any such encroachments upon the old system. Thus you will readily perceive Congress will go home without chartering a National Bank. The consequences likely to flow from this state of things are matters of common talk here among the politicians, and in my next letter I will give it you as I hear it. The differences are irreconcilable, beyond all question. An entire new system and new state of things must be the inevitable result. The aim will be, the UNION OF THE SPINDLES AND PLOUGHS. Under these circumstances, they will probably pass the Loan bill, and if they can, the Land bill, and go home. A strong anxiety is felt by its friends upon the subject of a General Bankrupt Law. The Judiciary, however, will report it is *inexpedient* to act upon the subject at the present Session. Changes are being made as rapidly as is consistent with the public business. Quite a batch of Foreign Ministers, Charges, &c. has been sent in to the Senate. Among them is J. S. Calhoun of Georgia as Consul to Havana. Some of the New-England nominations sent in to the Senate will be strongly opposed. However, no nomination made to the Senate by John Tyler will be rejected. Our majority there is too strong for all mere party purposes.

The present week will probably develop beyond all question the fate of the Bank bill. The Currency Committee in the House have as yet been unable to agree. John Sergeant heads this Committee; J. Q. Adams is likewise on the Committee. He goes, I understand, for a Bank of Deposits and of Issue, not of Discount.
I am cruising about here at the Capitol, with but little to do; if you like my plain, straight-forward way of telling you what is going on, in a few days you shall again hear from me.
A STRANGER.

JONATHAN E. ARNOLD has been put in nomination by the Whigs of Wisconsin for the office of Congressional Delegate.

The "Hancock Light Infantry" of Boston, reached our City yesterday morning, and were received at the wharf by the XXIIth regiment, National Guards, by whom they were escorted to the United States Hotel, their quarters. After breakfast, they marched to the Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Council, and were hospitably entertained in the City Hall. They then proceeded to the Bowling Green, where they partook of a repast provided by the National Guards, and were happily addressed by Gen. Sanford, and an eloquent reply returned by their Captain Noah Lincoln. They then paid a visit, by invitation, to the U. S. Commandant on Governor's Island. To-day they visit Jersey City, where they will be received by the Union Guards.

FROM CANADA.—In the Kingston Correspondence of the Montreal Courier we have notices of the proceedings in the Canadian Parliament on Friday, the 16th inst. Col. Prince inquired whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure in favor of those persons who had been transported to Van Dieman's Land for the part they took in the recent disturbances, or who were suffering the penalty of transportation in the United States in consequence of similar offences. Mr. Draper replied that it was the intention of the Government to introduce some measure extending the amnesty of 1838, though he could not say how far. There would, however, be a reservation of those whose presence might be calculated to jeopardize the peace of the Colony.

After disposing of several minor matters the Assembly proceeded to the consideration of Sir Allan McNab's bill to prevent the obstruction of justice in the case of certain contested elections: a motion was made that the bill be set aside for consideration that day three months, on which a long and very exciting debate ensued. The correspondent says that "language such as sounds to 'ears polite' somewhat strangely was bandied about in different parts of the room, and the noise and hubbub were such as to suggest the idea of anything but a meeting of grave and learned Senators." When the question was taken the vote stood 19 for postponement and 41 against it. The House adjourned at a little past 1 o'clock, A. M. after a stirring debate of some nine hours.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Baltimore Patriot publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer of the Army, dated:

"FORT FANNING, July 9, 1841.
The officers of the 1st regiment are getting better. Rumor says that our regiment (the 1st) is to go up the Mississippi to relieve the 5th Infantry, and that the 5th will be ordered to go to Florida in consequence of our regiment being entirely disabled by sickness to do duty in the field the coming winter.

Tampa Bay at this time is very unhealthy; there have been several deaths; a great many cases of sickness; the disease supposed to be congestive fever. The wife of Dr. Leonard, of the United States Army, died at Tampa Bay of fever, a few days ago. The army is nearly all in the field, with the exception of the sick, and those stationed at three or four small posts. Captain Hawkins, of the 7th Infantry, the other day, routed Hallock Tustenuggee's party of about fifty or seventy-five warriors, took a squaw and two children, destroyed a quantity of jerked beef and some twenty or thirty bushels of cotton.

The troops are still out, with the exception of the sick, who were compelled to return from the field. There is at present a great deal of sickness in the territory; and we have every prospect of more, as the country, from the recent heavy fall of rain, is partially inundated. The weather is very hot."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We learn from the Kentucky Rifle, that the steam wool factory of Mr. S. F. Southern, near Danville, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. The loss in buildings, machinery, and materials on hand, is estimated at \$15,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THE LABORER?

No. IV.

The Want of Employment is a problem of the most difficult, often painful character. Very rarely if ever is the entire Industry and Productive Power of this or any country brought into effective operation; never is it all well employed. Thousands on thousands are constantly roaming from street to street and from town to town anxiously seeking something to do, and for want of it pining in want and despair. Many a good artisan lives miserably as a poor drudge because he can find no employment in the vocation for which he has fitted himself and in which alone he excels. Take our own business—Printing—for an example. We have usually in the City some five hundred persons educated to it—who are good workmen at it, and are but poorly qualified to get a living at any thing else. There have been years in which nearly all of them had full work, and lived care-free and comfortable. But the whirlwind came; the business was broken down, until one-half the number of printers sufficed to do all that was to be done. But still the increase of workmen went on; for most employers consulted only their individual interests, and continued to take apprentices, their labor being esteemed cheaper than men's; while many boys and their parents were too glad to find any employment which should ward off the present necessity to trouble themselves about remote consequences; and all said 'Times are so bad they must mend.' But four years have now elapsed since they became 'so bad,' and they are little better yet. Daily are we accosted by printers who can get nothing to do, who have no means of living, and who desire work on any terms. What is to be done? Undoubtedly, if we had a sound, uniform Currency and cheap, equitable Exchanges with all parts of the Union, the fluctuations in business and employment would be much less than they for years have been. The alternations of bloated, alcoholic prosperity and desolating depression would be less frequent and striking than they have recently been. But does any man seriously believe that any contemplated measure—a National Bank on one hand, or the destruction of Paper Money on the other—can wholly cure the evils complained of—can dry up that fountain of human miseries, the want of suitable Employment and of adequate recompense? Whoever does so is manifestly preparing for himself a bitter disappointment.

The condition of Clerks in our City is probably worse, as a whole, than that of Mechanics, and their alternatives are fewer. Most Clerks, if they cannot find employment in trade, are fit for little beside, and can with difficulty earn a bare subsistence. But the vocation is attractive, and in times of prosperity and active business thousands rush into it. But a revulsion comes and lays them prostrate and helpless. They know how to sell goods, and very little else that brings lucre or bread. 'They cannot dig, to beg they are ashamed.' What shall they do or hope for? Even should the causes of general disaster be removed, years will be required to restore that state of things in which they all found employment and satisfactory wages. Meantime new aspirants, thick as leaves and with all the eagerness of youth, have arisen to jostle with them for places.—And what mockery it is to tell the man who understands one branch of business and nothing else, and who perhaps has a starving family around him, that he ought to go to Iowa and dig potatoes instead of vainly begging a chance to sell tape in Pearl-street! Very likely this may be the best advice which can be given, but how little can it avail him! It is only better than to tell him that he ought originally to have chosen some other vocation for a livelihood.

This subject of the Want of Employment ought to attract the earnest regard of philanthropists, thinkers, and statesmen. It is of more importance than any ruling Political topic—or rather, Political topics are mainly important as they bear upon this. The end of all Political Economy is ready employment and just recompense for the whole People. If every child had a good practical Education and every man and woman satisfactory Employment, it is not possible that one in a million would chase a life of idleness, vice and crime. These are moral diseases, of which a want of proper training is the root, but which grow and expand mainly in the absence of proper inducements to industry.

The waste of Property in luxury, dissipation and extravagant living is a fearful evil; but the waste of Time, through the want of proper employment for and direction to Labor is infinitely greater—greater economically considered, and hardly less in its tendencies to immorality. Suppose only one hundred thousand men and twice as many women throughout the whole land are idle on an average for the want of employment, and that the labor of each man is worth fifty cents and each woman twenty-five a day—there is a dead loss to the country from this source of over Thirty Millions per annum!—more than enough to defray all the expenses of Government. But this is a very low estimate in every respect: We believe our annual loss from unemployed or grossly misdirected Labor exceeds One Hundred Millions of Dollars—enough in five years to extinguish all our Foreign Debt, construct Railroads and Canals wherever they are needed, and cover the country with the best of Schools, Lyceums and other means of Intellectual Culture. Is not here an evil of sufficient magnitude to arrest public attention? Will any say that its removal is impossible? We shall endeavor to demonstrate that it is not in a future number.

ANOTHER DREADFUL OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.—We learn from the Kentucky Rifle of a late date, that a bloody and fatal difficulty occurred at a house of ill fame near Lancaster on the night of the 5th inst. The individuals engaged in it were S. Blackaby and Wm. Cornely, the former of whom discharged a pistol at the latter, the ball of which passed through his body, causing death. Blackaby was then pursued by one or two men, who overtook and literally cut him to pieces with a large Bowie knife, and he died immediately. A man by the name of Tatum has been arrested and committed for having been concerned in the murder of Blackaby.

One of the Brooklyn Aldermen was hung in effigy in Fulton st. on Monday, probably in consequence of the course of the License Committee in the distribution of tavern licenses.

A little girl at Boston was terribly burned on Monday by falling into a bed of mortar. She is likely to recover.

A little boy, five years old, was kicked by a horse, in Baltimore, on the 19th, so severely that he soon died.

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT TYLER.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer writes—"The President, I am extremely sorry to say, is seriously indisposed. The fact is, he has scarcely a moment left to himself, and the extreme kindness of his heart makes him lend a willing ear to every person who is determined to press on him his own private matters as those of the entire nation. The people ought to exercise more discretion, or the President will be obliged to curtail the hours devoted to visiting on business."

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—We grieve in announcing the death, by drowning, of Theodore, son of Moses Allen, Esq. He was last seen on Tuesday, fishing from the dock near his father's residence at Ravenswood, and it is presumed that he fell into the river, as his fishing-pole and bait were found upon the dock. He was 17 years of age. [Com. Adv.]

DEATH OF AN INDIAN WARRIOR.—The Little Rock papers mention the death of Tishie Mingo, a celebrated warrior who fought under Gen. Wayne. He was a Chectaw chief. He had fought in nine battles for the United States, had served his country faithfully, and had been for many years a pensioner of the nation.

THE POETRY OF FLOWERS AND FLOWERS OF POETRY. To which are added a Simple Treatise on Botany, with Familiar Examples, and a Floral Dictionary. Edited by FRANCIS S. OSGOOD. J. C. Riker, 15 Ann-st. Pp. 276. 15mo.

In its embellishments, this is the most exquisite volume ever issued in America; and the letter-press, though unequal to the prints, is very good. The Flowers are colored to the life, and illustrated by clever verses from the pen of the Editor, and a profuse and rich selection of poetical gems of all ages. The whole forms a beautiful parlor volume, and a most acceptable gift-book for all seasons.

RICHARDIANA.—This little book which we presume all our readers have read, contains capital hits, and will form a monument more durable than brass to the enterprise of its hero. 'Boss Richards' is henceforth a name of high renown, equal in celebrity to those of Ajax, Achilles and Homer's other characters. Those who do not fully understand the reason of his great fame would do well to look in at some one of his Boot and Shoe Establishments. See Advertisement.

THIERS'S FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Nos. 4, 5 and 6 of the cheap edition of this most valuable History have just been published. They make, with the others, 168 pages of the work. For sale by Israel Post, 88 Bowery.

OUTRAGE.—On the 10th inst. Capt. Little was talking with a friend on the levee at New-Orleans, he made a remark relative to the departure of the steamer Corvette which he heard immediately contradicted in a most insulting manner by a third party, of whose presence he was not aware. He turned and saw a negro, who repeated the offensive remark. Capt. Little immediately attempted to chastise the offender, but received a blow from him which felled him to the earth; after he had fallen the negro beat him in a shocking manner, and fled to the Corvette. He was pursued, taken and lodged in prison. The New-Orleans papers, of late, are filled with accounts of outrages upon the persons of whites by free negroes. The Crescent City advises that they be prohibited a residence.

A BANK ROBBERY.—The Lawrenceburg Beacon says that the vault of the State Bank of Indiana, in that place, was opened on the 3d inst. and \$1,300 taken therefrom by a mulatto man named Reuben Strange, employed about the Bank in cleaning rooms and other small jobs. The next morning he left for Cincinnati. He was followed and arrested, and all the money was recovered except \$200.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Stephen Augustus Harbit, of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New-York.

RAIL FOR LIBELS.—Yesterday James Gordon Bennett, indicted for publishing three several libels, entered bail in the sum of \$3,000 for his appearance to answer—William H. Attree, of the Herald office, becoming his bail.

STATE PRISON AT SING SING.—During the present month, up to the 6th inst., 13 prisoners have been discharged from the Sing Sing Prison by expiration of sentence. On the 12th there remained in prison 754 male and 69 female convicts—total 823. For this information we are indebted to Mr. A. M. C. Smith, the Deputy Sheriff, who conducts the prisoners from this city to the Sing Sing Prison.

LAWYERS' DIARY......July 22.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar for This Day—87, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107.

City Intelligence.
Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF SESSIONS, July 21.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Alderman Bais.

A number of disorderly persons were discharged from custody, to go and do so no more.

David Graham, Esq. of counsel, moved the Court to admit his client, Charles F. Mitchell, late Member of Congress, to bail. There are three indictments against him for forgery, and the obtaining of three several sums of money thereby of some \$200 each, and as his trial cannot probably take place before September or perhaps even October next, Mr. Graham thought the Court should admit Mitchell to bail. The District Attorney stated that in addition to the three indictments found, there was another complaint against Mitchell, on which the Grand Jury did not find a bill, owing to the absence of the witnesses from the City; and thought, as the defendant was indicted, and there was little if any doubt of his guilt, that he should not be admitted to bail. Mr. Graham said there were no greater evidences of guilt in this case than in others where the parties had been bailed; that the Court had a right to bail the accused, and that it was a matter that addressed itself to the sound discretion of the Court; to which latter remark the District Attorney assented, though he still opposed the bailing of the prisoner. It was finally agreed to submit the papers to the Court, for their decision as to the question of bail.

Warring Lattin, school teacher, was arrested and brought into Court on a bench warrant by Officer Bwyer, on an indictment for false pretence, found in the April term of 1839 against him, for obtaining \$60 from Deborah Haviland, on the 1st August, 1837, by falsely representing that he wanted the money to pay a Miss Belden, a female teacher in his employ, whom he did not pay, and also by stating that, when there was a considerable sum of money due him for teaching, when there was not—He counselled moved for his discharge on his own recognizance, but the Court ordered him to find bail in \$500, to answer, in default of which he was committed.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

POLICE OFFICE.—Stealing Clothing.—Margaret McLain was arrested on Tuesday night by watchman Lewin, charged with having stolen two dresses from Margaret Antoine, of 157 Leonard street, for which she was lodged in the watch-house, and yesterday committed to prison.

Incumbent Girl.—Mr. F. D. Allen made affidavit yesterday before Justice Matseil, that an orphan girl named Sarah Mafet, not over 15 years of age, whom he had taken to rear as a domestic in his family, had latterly conducted herself in an imprudent and suspicious manner, leaving his house for two or three days and nights at a time, and frequenting the society of persons of depraved and dissolute habits. In order to prevent, if possible, her rush to utter ruin, the Justice sent her to the House of Refuge.

Disposing of a Drunkard.—Mr. James McIlvaine, of 197 Hester st. made application at the Police Office to have his brother Thomas sent to the Penitentiary as an habitual drunkard and vagrant, without a home or employment, or visible means of support. The magistrate sent him for 6 months to the Penitentiary.

Picking a Pocket.—On Tuesday evening as Patrick Stone, of 38 Orange st. was sitting in his public house, another man named John Cannon came and sat by his side and picked his pocket of a half dollar piece and some smaller change, and also two pledge tickets. Stone discovering what the other was doing, made a move that induced Cannon to go off. He was, however, pursued, overtaken, conducted to the Police and lodged in prison.

Disorderlies.—George W. Patten, Matilda Williams, Emma Somers and Emma Davis were found on Tuesday night in Broadway, corner of Canal st. making a prodigious noise, screaming terrible screams, using improper language, and otherwise acting disorderly, with a crowd collected around them, and inciting to a breach of peace. They were lodged in the watch-house and yesterday ordered to find bail in \$100 each for their good behavior.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—Suicide.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house of Eli Ferry, 154 Elizabeth-street, on the body of Alfred Buckland, a native of England, aged 20 years. The deceased was a varnisher and polisher by trade, in the employ of Solomon Ludwick, and boarding and lodging at Mrs. Ferry's. He was steady and sober, but of eccentric habits, and inclined to melancholy, which caused him three several times to attempt his own life—twice with arsenic and once with laudanum. On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock he retired to bed, was uneasy and had a fever at ten, and was thrice and complained of being faint during the night. Between 4 and 5 o'clock Mr. Ludwick, who lodged in the same room, was aroused by a strange noise from deceased, and on rising, found him insensible, and sent for Dr. Hibbard, who came, but no relief could be afforded; and the deceased expired about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. A post mortem examination was executed, and a large quantity of laudanum found in the stomach. The jury found a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking laudanum.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Many visitors were disappointed last evening at this establishment in consequence of the non-appearance of our Boston Military visitors—but their time was so far taken up by the delay caused by the low tide not allowing the steamboat near Governor's Island to return to the city, must be allowed the excuse—they remaining with us one day longer than first anticipated, will visit the Garden this evening, accompanied by the celebrated Boston Brigade Band, when a splendid Exhibition of Fire Works and Concert will be given.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
TUESDAY, July 22.

In SENATE to-day, petitions and memorials were presented for a National Bank and for a Bankrupt Law.

The resolution of Mr. BUCHANAN was then taken up, which, as amended, calls on the President for a list of removals and appointments of public officers since the 4th of March, 1829.

Mr. BENTON entered into a general discussion of the subject of removals, condemning the course of the present Administration, and particularly the proclamation of the present Secretary of State, prohibiting the interference of officers in the freedom of elections, declaring it unconstitutional, and entering into an examination of the details of particular cases of removal in which he conceived injustice had been done.

The resolution was adopted.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, and Mr. NICHOLSON offered an amendment giving the States the power to tax the Branches, like the State institutions. This was advocated by Messrs. NICHOLSON, BENTON, CLAY of Ala. and SAVING, and opposed by Messrs. CLAY of Ky. and HUNTINGTON.—It was then rejected: Yeas 21; Nays 27.

Mr. WALKER offered an amendment to limit the discount of the Bank to foreign and domestic bills of exchange, having not more than 180 days to run. This was advocated by Mr. WALKER and opposed by Mr. CLAY.

The amendment was lost: Yeas 9; Nays 28.
Mr. SMITH of Conn. prior to the offering of these amendments, spoke for about two hours and a half, in a Constitutional argument against the bill. He referred to the resolutions of the Legislature of his State, instructing him to vote for a Bank, and expressed his belief that they were not binding on him, but that by a Representative, discretion was to be used.

The Bill was put over with the understanding that the amendments were to be finished to-morrow, and then the bill to be ordered printed, and the time set to take the question on its passage.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to extend the limits of the port of New-Orleans, which on his motion was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

The HOUSE were occupied till twelve o'clock in the discussion in Committee of the Whole, on the Fortification Bill. At that hour, according to previous resolution, the debate ceased, and they proceeded to vote on the various amendments. The bill was passed in Committee, and then taken into the House and passed by Yeas 148, Nays 66.

The bill was sent to the Senate, and there referred to the Committee on the Militia.

The LOAN BILL has received the signature of the President.

ARGUS.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—At Carrollton, La., on the 10th inst., a young man named Courtney, while going home from a concert, was attacked and brutally beaten by two Dutchmen. A black woman gave information of the assault to Mr. Tuesday, Courtney's employer, who with two or three friends went to a bakery where the miscreants had taken refuge, and on being refused admission to the yard, began to tear down the fence. While thus engaged, a gun was fired, which lodged about twenty shot in Mr. T.'s shoulder, and an ounce ball under his arm. He fell dead.

The same night a young man named Porter, while quietly walking in the streets, was attacked, beaten and the next morning found tied hand foot in the bakery mentioned above. The Police, with a well armed posse, paid an early visit to the establishment and arrested about forty of the gang.

THE WORLD FOREVER!

TWO FINE ENGRAVINGS.

THE NEW WORLD for this week (July 24) will more than maintain its high character and reputation as the best publication in America. See the following list of contents:

I. BUCKINGHAM'S TRAVELS IN AMERICA. Political Parties—Elections.—Mr. Webster.—Mr. Adams.—Society in Washington.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, the singers, &c. &c.

II. THE WANDERING MUSICIAN, with a beautiful engraving on wood by Lonsing.

III. THE TEMPLE OF BALBEC, illustrated with a fine engraving.

IV. THE VALLEY OF KASHMIR. A striking description of Oriental Scenery, Manners, &c. and of the great Temple of Jualamuki, by A. Baron Von Hugel.

V. TEN THOUSAND YEARS, continued. This powerful story is approaching its conclusion, and the interest increases.

VI. BARNABY RUDGE. Four new chapters, received by the Caledonia.

VII. COBIN AGATHA, a thrilling story, from the Dublin University Magazine.

VIII. ORIGINAL POETRY—"The heart that wanders never loved," by Anna Cora Mowatt; "Hoboken," from an unpublished poem.